HE REBELLION.

WHOLE NO. 9061

portant Intelligence from Washington.

Attack of the Rebels on the Pickets at Shuter's Hill

Splendid Conduct of the Pennsylvania Troops.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Lee, of the Rebel Force.

Capt. Craven Appointed to the Command of the Potomac Flotilla.

Sensation Rumors Set Affoat by Rebel Sympathizers.

The Occupation of Harper's Ferry Not Necessary at Present.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Attack en Fort Pickens Abandoned.

Fears Entertained in New Orleans of an Invasion by Union Troops.

Efforts of the Rebel Agents in Mexico to Obtain a Recognition.

THE ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE CALIFORNIA,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Washington, June 30, 1861.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT-THE PLANS OF GENERAL SCOTT.

It is evident that General Scott intends to bring to

gether whatever number of troops may be necessary to avoid any contibgency of failure in the execution of his plans for the suppression of the South Carolina rebellion. During the past week there have arrived here the New Hampshire Second regiment, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth Seventeenth, Thirtieth, Thirty first, Thirty-second Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth New York regiments Colonel Baker's California regiment, York, the Second Wisconsin, Second First Minnesota, Fifth Maine, First d, Third and Fifth New Jersey, and the Ninth Massachusetts regiments, in all nin giments. Of these the Fifteenth, Thirtieth and Thirty second New York, Colonel Baker's California regimen from New York, the Fifth New Jersey and Ninth Mas usetts have arrived since midnight last night.

Since the government has determined upon a vigor ous prosecution of the war, it seems that General Scot and the War Department are equally determined to for a simultaneous forward movement along the whole line of operations, from the Potomac to the western boundary of Missouri. The divisions of M'Clellar and Patterson are already in motion. The forces here are only waiting the proper moment to co-operate. General Prentiss at Cairo and General Lyon in Missouri are in a state of preparation, and not many days can elapse be-fore the grand movement will be made which will, with out doubt, push the war southwards beyond the southern boundaries of the Border States of the South, and relieve them from the oppressive despotism to which they ar now subjected by the armies of Jeff. Davis and his rebel co-conspirators. Notwithstanding the presence of such an immense number of troops in and by the armies of Jeff. Davis around the capital, the city to-day has been quiet and hathlike. There have been no signs of disturbance of General Manafield are ample for its preservation by day and night. The patrols of infantry and cavalry, and the aummary arrest and commitment to the guard house of all intoxicated or disorderly soldiers are sufficient to ntain perfect discipline and subordination. General Mansfield deserves great credit for this.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL LEE OF THE A report is in circulation here that the misun hat have been noted for some time past have occasion m the fact that private letters from General Lee to es in the United States army have disclose a diseatisfaction with the service in which he was the

Commander Thomas T. Craven has been detailed to ke command of the United States steam flotilla on the mac, in place of Commander James W. Ward, re

service in 1822. His legal residence is New York

THE ACTION AT MATHIAS POINT. the report is that the steamer Freeborn has been so verely treated in the recent conflicts in which she has

, has received a letter from the Secretary of the commending him for his brave conduct. Williams, Captain of the maintop, on board the

ORS SET AFLOAT BY BEBEL SYMPATHIZERS. one are Arthurson and Sandan and ary and sending the same abread to react in the Southern Confederate States. One of these Butler threatens to resign in consequence of at Fortress Monroe; that the garrison is demothat the New York regiments there demand ver. At the same time it is safe to say tha to Fortress Monroe and detail General Butler to be made forward. It is evident that no horses, wagens, cavalry and cannon are grant ring of the a-my. It is believed that General posely keeping General Butler from a supply

of these articles to prevent his movement until a certain period, when the order to move forward will extend along the whole line from Fortress Monroe to the Miss'ssippi, presenting such a scene as the world never yet

gazed upon THE OCCUPATION OF EARPER'S PERRY.

A massenger was despatched yesterday with despatches to General Patterson. It appears the government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Forry at present as of any great importance, now that everything has been assirojed. The great mistake was on the part of General Pasterson that he did not as once occupy it after the first evacuation. He is probably aware of this fact, having been informed of it by the General in-Chief. THE UNION FORTS ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE

POTOMAC.
The federal forts on the Virginia side, are nearly al completed. They have been constructed under the su pervision of competent engineers, and are deemed im pregnable, if defended by a full demplement of the defenders of the Sters and Stripes. The erection of these forts was a wise precaution for the defence of the notion. al capitel, but from present appearances, they will never be subjected to attack. It is not improbable that their present garrisons will seen move forward to other and more stirring toenes of action.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ALEXANDRIA. A meeting of the citizens of Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Virginia, was held in this city last night, at which John Hawahurst was selected as the Union candi date for Delegate to the House of Delegates for Fairfax county and Jas. T. Close as the candidate for State Sens. ter for that Scuatorial district, to be voted for at the special election to be held on the 2d of July. A Union meeting of the calzens of Fairfax and alexandria orun-ties is to be held in Alexandria on Monday night next. A resolution was adopted invoking the protection of the federal authorities to secure a fair and peaceful election

CAPTURE OF RESELS. The pickets of the Connecticut brigade captured two mounted rabels, and four splendid horses worth at least three hundred dollars each, near Fall's Church, on the road to Fairfax Court House, this morning. The Union sold ers were lying in ambash when the two rebels came that had alighted a short distance behind. The Connecticut boys pounced upon them with loud yells, completely bewildering and capturing them without resistance. The prizoners and horses were taken before General Tyler.

MORE CONTRABANDS IN CAMP. Two runsway slaves also came into the Connections encampment to day, from Fairfax Court House. They did not relish the hard work and poor fare on the rebel in-

THE ATTACE ON FORT PICEENS ABANDONED—FEARS
OF AN ATTACE ON NEW ORLEANS.
A gentleman who has just arrived here from New Orleans states that he heard in that city, just before leaving. and at other points along the route, that the rebel government had abandoned the idea of attacking Fort Pickens,

and had withdrawn a considerable portion of the force stationed there and despatched them to Richmond. He says, further, that some apprehension was entertained at New Orleans of a landing of a pretty large force of Union troops in the vicinity of that city, and that, sc-cordingly, preparations were being made for erecting proper means of defence. This information, he says, was communicated to them by a gentleman who had arrived from Wathington, and who alleged he had heard it from General Scott. ADVICES FROM MEXICO-EFFORTS OF THE BEBEL

AGENTS TO OBTAIN THE RECOGNITION OF THEI GOVERNMENT. Additional advices have been received from Mexico,

with dates to the 31st ultimo. There was no material change in the aspect of affairs. The rebel government have several of their agents, not only in the city of Mexico, but in several of the States, who are endeavoring to effect their purposes of a recognition by creating public opinion in their behalf. It appears they are making large promises, and have alreaty purchased as veral newspapers, which are laboring in the interests of the rebel government. Their recent machinations are well understood by Minister Corwin, who has exposed submitted the project of the new treaty to the govern

THE BEFORT TO DIVIDE CALIFORNIA.

A private letter from an intelligent gentleman is San Francisco alludes to the efforts to divide California as follows:-There is considerable underhand absurd planning yet among the rebels. Great efforts have be made, and are yet being made, which, in my opinion, will mount to nothing in the end, but they may cause disturbances and give some trouble. As far as I can judge of their plans, it seems that they have an idea of annexing Southern California from San Luis Obispo down, and taking in Lower California and the northern part of nora and Arizona. No doubt it is the same idea that Mr. hones of making converts. There are seven city come sies here, and the rebels will find it hard to make head

THE BOTTS CANARD.

The philosopher of the *Tribune* telegraphed his correspondents here to find out where Botts is stopping is Washington, and to get some additional particulars about his election to Congress and other extraordinary move ments. They are still looking for him, but find it up hil

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE

The government has at last come to a sort of negative decision in regard to the federal troops made prisoners be the Texas rebels and released on parole. It has decide meither to directly recognize nor disregard the latter, bu to assign the officers and men to duties they will able to discharge without violating it. It is charge that the government has not only refused them hearing of the peculiar circumstances of their case, u terly overlooked them in the unmerous recent appoint ments and promotions, but also treated them with out right indignity. Both the Secretary of War and Genera Scott refused to see any of the officers, and yet an impar-tial investigation of their case, it is said, will satisfy any one that they are in reality blameless.

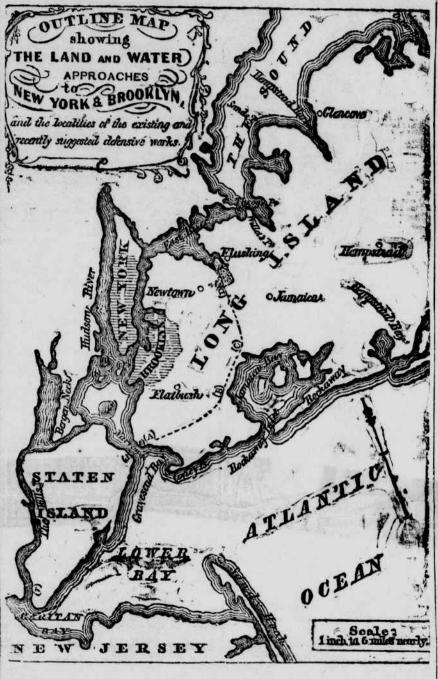
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATIONS FOR THE ARMY. will arrive here during the week. The present means ransportation are altogether inadequate to the require ments of so large an army as is likely to be moved upon ommence offensive operations. At least two the thousand men with provisions, camp equipage, &c., &c. especially as it will have to be marched through a coun try already depleted of all the necessaries of life by the rebels.
PRANES OF THE TWENTY FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA

A number of amusing incidents are related of th Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment, which constitutes the advance of Colonel Stone's command on the upper Petomac. They are armed with smooth bores and their gons are not available at long range. It is related the some of the men of this regiment accepted a challeng from the rebels on the other side of the river, and swam out with their canteens to the middle of the stream and took a drink with their opponents, and that whe the rebels were firing at them with a six pounds there was quite a contest among the Pennsylvanian for the possession of the balls landed in their neighbor ood. It is said that on one occasion a captain and pri vate were digging for the same ball that had buried itself in the bank near them, when another passed be tween them, and the private coolly gave up the contest

THE REBL FRELING IN BALTIMORE. The bitterness of the rebels in Baltimore is manifest ven in social life. Not content with abusing Colone Dixon S. Miles-a veteran of the regular army-fo continuing to defend the flag under which he has fought for thirty seven years, some stituted a social persecution of his family, and lose no opportunity to insult them, although Mrs. Miles is a most estimable lady, whose society has hitherto been courted by these same people. They are invoking for the a heavy retribution when the time shall come, as it surely will, that sympathy with treason shall be a mark of

SENERAL BANKS AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

An army officer arrived here this evening, with despatches from General Banks to General Scott. It appears NEW YORK CITY DEFENCES.



that the former is in correspondence with the city government of Baltimore in regard to the matter of superseding the Police Commissioners and the appointment of her set of police in place of those who have resigned. The matter is now in fair way of being satisfactorily ar-

THE CLERESHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

A statement has been put forth by one of the candidates for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, which haves the impression that Mr. Etheriddge, of Tenersee, is not a candidate for that position. In order to et that matter right I would state that Mr. Etheridge is condidate for the Cerkship of the House.

RAISING OF FLAGS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. On the Fourth of July a flag staff will be erected by the side of the statue of Jackson in Lafayette square, and a new flag presented by New Yorkers will be raised at the same time. The Commissioner of Public Buildings has requested Major General Sandford to conduct the military THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS.

Col. John S. Slocum, of the Second Rhoie Island regi, ment, has been called home to attend the funeral of his father. He will return on Tuesday. His regiment is ast gaining in popularity, and will soon equal the eleganty appointed First regiment, commanded by Col. Burnside. These two regiments, with their superior batteries of James' rifled cannon, are the pride of the ECTVICE.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE FORGED LETTERS

Hon Andrew Johnson has just procured from Amos A Lawrence, of Boston, the original forged letters purport ing to be from him to the latter. One, dated May 15 sake:—"What assurance can I have from you and you people of material aid in the way of money and arms in assisting my people to resist the damnable treason of the South?" etc. And the other, dated June 6, says:— 'The thousand dollar draft which was actually sent by Lawrence cannot be used." Therefore, the write requests Lawrence to send five or ten thousand dollars in New England bills. Lawrence, however, made no response, having, probably, if for no other reason, seed an article in the Richmond Enquirer, charging Johnson with treachery on the strength of these letters.

himself against the malicious allegation, but to expose the baseness of the forgery, which was evidently intend ed to injure him and the Unionists of Tennessee. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Fifteenth regiment of New York Volunteers Col. J. McLeod Murphy, arrived this evening, numbering about eight hundred men, and without a deserter. They are a fine body of men, mostly mechanics, and with the engineering qualities and experience of the Colonel its specific work and field of labor are probably already determined for this vicinity. The physical developbelieve that the aspirations and hopes of Colonel Murphy

The New York Fifteenth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second regiments arrived here to-day. All are temporarily quar-The government can now concentrate seventy thousand

en in this vicinity in about three hours. THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT DESIRE TO

CELEBRATE THE POURTH IN VIRGINIA. War Department to permit them to celebrate the fourth of July somewhere on Virginia soil. The answer is not

sad duty of attending the funeral service of private Jo seph Winters, of Rochester, N. Y., who was accidentally GENERAL MCDOWELL NOT TO BE SUPERCEDED.

The impression is strong to-night that a forward move ment will be made during the next twenty-four hours General McDowell will not be superceded.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE NAVY YARD The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, visited the Navy Yard to-day, and went on board the Pawnee and examined the guns.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1861.
William B. Lawin, private of the Boston Light Artilery, accidentally shot himself dead last evening. His

body was sent on to-day. Seven thousand troops passed through for Washington -making a total of upwards of

eighty thousand since the war began.

It is reported that the Massachusetts Sixth regiment, encamped near this city, have arrested and intend to hang or shoot the person who seized a musket from a oldier on the 19th of April, and fired into the ranks.

The first Sunday under mertial law has passed off without excitement or disturbance of any kind. rooms were open, and liquor publicly sold.

has been inaugurated here, for the purpose of extending ald and hospitalities to troops en route, and relieving the wants of families of volunteers who have enlisted in the A Home Guard is about to be organized in this city

omposed of 150 men from each ward, all fully armed and equipped in the best manner. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirty-second New York egiments have passed through here to-day.

Private Sawin, of Captain Cook's Boston Light Ar illery, accidentally shot himself on Saturday. He died stely. His body was sent North this evening

ATTACK BY THE REBELS ON THE PICKETS AT SHOTER'S HILL.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30, 1861.
This morning at daybreak fourteen rebel scouts at acked three pickets of the Fourth Pennsylvania regi ment, belonging to Company E, Captain Amer, stationed on Shuter's Hill, Virginia, four miles from Alexandria vounding Lewellan Roemor, of Blue Bell, and killing homas Murray, of Norristown. The pickets returned the fire, killing two rebels and wounding a third. One of the slain was a sergeant of the Letcher Guard. The enemy beat a hasty retreat.

sylvania regiment reinforced the pickets, and followed in the trail of the enemy for some distance, finding four n their hasty flight. One of the revolvers, very value farmer living in that vicinity, who is a noted rebel. The Peunsylvanians behaved with great spirit and with the coinces of veterans, coldly bolding their position, though ounded, in the hope of being reinforced

The body of Murray was brought to Washington this fternoon, and will be forwarded to Norristown.

The Union troops express themselves sadly disappoint ed at not taking or killing Johnson, as he has been me man to the Unionists, by reason is thorough knowledge of the localities thereabout

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. R ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

OUTPOSTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,
NEAR THE POTOMAC, June 27, 1861.

Alarms - Strong Forces of Sentinels-Re Friendly Intercourse Between Our Regiments, &c., &c.

In this letter I purpose to give you an account of camp life in full view of an enemy's encampment. After reaching Washington the Thirty seventh regiment was ordered to quarters in the city, having been previously reviewed by President Lincoln. In these quarters, which were various unfurnished houses in Pennsylvania ave-nue, not far from the White House, we remained till the following day at eleven A. M., when we received orders to occupy the encampment near the Potomac, three miles from the city, formerly occupied by the Second regiment. In half an hour afterwards Col. McCunn had the regiment in marching order and en route for the encamping ground.
The day was warm, and every one felt well satisfied that the march was so short. Having arrived at the ground I took a survey of it, while the men were set to work pitching the camp, lighting the camp fires, &c. We are excamped on the brow of a hill or plateau which slopes down to the Potomac. We are the most advanced regiment of this division of the Union army, and from our camp we can distinguish a large one of the rebels, with the rebel flag floating over it, on the opposite bank of the river, at a distance of six or seven miles. This camp has made its appearance since ours was pitched. On our right the Garibaidi Guard is the nearest regiment, and in our rear the New York Twelfth, all within half a mile of each other, and the three being in the form of an L Many interchanges of civility occur between these three regiments, but the manner in which our corps was received by the Garibaidians on our arrival at the camp exceeded in genuine hospitality anything of which I was ever a participant. A deputation of their officers watted for ours and brought us over to their camp, in which twenty seven different nationalities are represented and whether. Attarent different nationalities are represented and whether. he march was so short. Having arrived at the ground ever a participant. A deputation of their officers waited for ours and brought us over to their camp, in which twenty seven different nationalities are represented and eighteen different dialects spoken. Itsiy and Germany, however, rule the roast, and so do the Italian and Teutonic tongues is this samp. We first visited an Italian officer's tent, where hospitalities peculiar to Italian tastes, but well suited to our own, were spread before us. Next we were marched eff to the tent of a German officer, and actually held prisoners there till we were saturated internally and externally with lager bier and other good beverages, and made to regale ourselves heartly with everything that could be pressed into the service of tyrannical appetities. It is incaded to return this hospitality with the best show our Irish-American hearts can get up as soon as we have all things as fait. Beavers cannot beat the Dutchmen in theffitness. They have made their camp a beaver's next, having brought boughs of trees incredible distances to make shady places, dusy holes to keep their lager and provisions cool, of yawning aspect, sunk wells of incomic bedepth to procure sold water, and, in fact, those won-derful fellows have changed the whole face of nature out here. Our lads have not been slow to learn a useful lesson from their industrious neighbors. We had an alarm in the camp last night, and all the regiments in this vicinity were avoused and under arms in a few minutes, ready for any emergency. They moved magically, it seemed. The alarm was occasioned by one of our sentries failing into a fit, and causing the accidental discharge of his masket.

Officers of the Thirty-eyenth, rode over to reconnoitre.

the camp on the opposite bank yesterday; but their efforts did not add much to the hidromatical previously pessessed, though they incurred some personal risk. The health of our regiment is good, and the Golonet has respected favorably of the efficiency and activity of Drs. Schulty and O'Meagher. Our tents are all erocted on levely, picturesque ground, and our mees is now well organises. Everything in this and the adjoining camps goes on satisfancingly. I have conversed with a gentleman who attended the Council of War. The subject under discussion was the expediency of seizing Manassas Gap. I know the result, but would not consider it pairiotic to make it known. I will post you on all the important movements at the proper time. The Hakath is in great demand in the camp, and is not only the only New York paper received in it, but the most enjoyable luxury and source of pleasure to the men. The regiment is up at four o'clock A. M., drills ten hours a day and retires at nine P. M. The weather to day is 100 degrees in the shade. The only accident that has cocarred to our regiment since its departure from New York was the drowning of private Carl McCormac, on Monday afternoon, while bathing in the Potomac. The behavior of the men, so far, has been admirable. CAMP MARY, June 28, 1861. Mrs. Lincoln in the Camp of the Thirty seventh Regiment-

Baptism of the Comp-Interesting Ceremony, &. , &. One of the most interesting ceremonies and incidents connected with the present war took place yestermy evening in the camp of the Thirty-seventh regiment.

Mis. Lincoln, for the third time since the arrival of the ent, signified her intention of reviewing the troops. The Colonel, in concequence of this distinguished house conferred upon his regiment by the Presidential lady, determined on the occasion of her visit to the camp to christen it Camp Mary, in honor of the name of Mrs. Liucoln. About six o'clock P. M.] an open barouche was observed approaching in the distance, accompanied by two buggies. The carriage contained Mrs. Lincoln and a young and handsome lady friend, Scheyler Colfax, member of Congress from Indiana, and General Walbridge, of New York. Mrs. Lincoln never looked better. She was attired in a plain, uncatenta-tious brocatine dress, a black lace bask, and a sik bannet of red, white and blue ribbons, in parallel stripss which was sent from Boston. The ruche was of red, white and blue artificial roses. The regiment was alrea dy drawn up in battalion order, to receive the distin guished parly. After witnessing the regiment deploying into column by companies, forming a solid square, breaking into ekirmishers, and performing other movements very creditable to their military proficiency. Col. McCunn lavited Mrs. Lincoln and the party of which she was the chief feature of interest to visit his tent and see his quarters. The invitation was accepted, and the Colonel aided Mrs. Lincoln in alighting from her cavriage. She entered the tent smilling and gracefully, accepted a seat on a camp stool, was introduced to some of the principal officers of the regiment, appeal a glass of champagne with the computy in the most somal style, and passed many encountems on the regiment and its condition. The regiment many his was drawn up in battalion in front of the Colonel's tent, and Mrs. Lincoln now passed out to her carriage. I new noticed that there were thirty-four stars in the crown of Mrs. Lincoln's bonnet. Some one romarked the drounstance, and was also becoming manner.

Col. McCurn now took a bottle of champagne, and, breaking it sgainst Mrs. Lincoln's carriage, and, breaking it sgainst Mrs. Lincoln's carriage, said, "In honor of the lady of our chief, the Fresident of our country's choice, I now name our camp Camp Mary. This is, perhaps, the proudest incident in the history of the Pnirty-seventh regiment. We did not leave New York for the purpose of struggling for the settlement of a great question; and while we are doing this and restoring peace to the country, I trust that the thirty evount regiment well discharge that duty. Distinguished lady, you are thrice welcome to this camp, and in the name of the regiment is welcome you, and in doing so I haptize our cannot circumstances. His speech wall suited to the occasion and circumstances. His speech wall suited to the occasion and circumstances. His speech wall suited to the occasion and circumstances. His speech wall suited to the occasion and circumstances. His speech wall suited to the occasion and circumstances. His speech wall for the regimen guished party. After witnessing the regiment deploy ng into column by companies, forming a solid square.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE NINTH REGIMENT. ITS ALLEGED ILL TREATMENT—LETTER FROM ADJUTANT COPPINGER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Headquarters Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M Mouth of the Monocacy River, Md., June 24, 1861.

At your hands we have always received not only justice, but encouragement, and hence to you I address my remonstrance against the unmanly, untruthful and unprovoked attack upon the officers of this regiment, contained in the editorial columns of the Tribune of the 22d inst., a copy of which reached this remote place last night by the hand of one of our officers returning to amp from Washington The whole article is harshly severe, even if founded on

fact; but it is utterly, absolutely and unqualifiedly fals from beginning to end in every particular. It is not true that "the ordinary breakfast consists of crackers and that "the ordinary breakfast consists of crackers and coffee".—for dinner "salt pork, so fat as to be absolutely unfit for food," while "on Sunday, as an unusual feast the men were allowed rice for supper; of this, six pounds and one cunce were delivered out for one hundred men. The statement is preposterously absurd, and carries the impossibility of truth upon its face. Thus we are led

impossibility of truth upon its face. Thus we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that the article was conceived and written in extreme ill will, especially when we arrive at the sarcastic and "irremendous denunciation" of the last sentance, which lishes us in these words:—"The largy selfshness which causes the officers of the Ninth to break down the spirit and hurt the tempers of loyal men by hard usage of this kind calls for such reprobation as even they can feel." And all this because some dimentished youth has written home to his Ma or repeated absence of apple ple at dinner.

The facts are, sir, full rations have been served to every man in the regiment, and are daily cooked and served in messes of from two to twenty men each, as they please. The United States buys the best the market affords, and serves out with no stinted hand. The men have freah meat three times a week, and prime mess pork or beef or bacon the other four days, while their other allowances include bread or flour, vegetables (when obtainable), rice, sugar, tea coffee, &c., precisely the same in quantity and quality as every other regiment in the service. They are both abundant and excellent I know, for I have many times partaken of them. Latversa, has been complimented by the United States efficers of the department for the skill, activity and of.

present upon the officers of the Ninth, without some in quiry into the truth of the facts he writes up m—the more especially when that same journalist is assured in a a letter from his own correspondent, also a private in the same regiment. whose latter he publishes it another column on page five of the same lesue (the 22d instant) that "there are a great many reports as to our not getting any good feed, and of parties of thirty or forty leaving the regiment on account of the officers not knowing their business, &c. Now all this is an unfounded falsebood. There were only thirty who would not take the oath, who were stripped and drummed our of the camp, and they, to make a good appearance in the city, have apread these reports. As to provisions, we have bacon, fresh beef twice a week, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., and I think I will got no better fare at most of the isrgest cities of the States. But there are always growlers in every place, and half grown boys or men in this regiment, who thought they were going out en a pleasure party for a month or two, to live on the fat of the land, find instead that they get good substantial food. All the men look fine, strong and hearty, and when they get back to New York will be much healthier men than when they left"—and thus gives the lie to his own article.

Buch reflections, unjust and untrue as they are, are calculated to do us injury both at home and abroad, by robbing us of the good name we enjoy, and so ring seade of disaffaction where at present all is peace. Our regiment up to their country, to themselves and to "the gallant Ninth"

By affording space for this you will confer a favor and

Nisht."

By affording space for this you will confer a favor and an act of justice to the officers of this regiment, as whose instance and request I write this letter, and remain yours, respectfully,

Adjutant Ninth regiment.

The Ninth regiment is now encamped at the month of the Moncacy river, as the advance of Colonel Stone's column. Lieutenant Miller, of Company C, arrived from the camp yesterday, and reports the regiment in good the regiment on the 6th of July, and will take such recruits as desire to join it and can partly equip themselves.

Application may be made at 654 Broadway, from three NEW YORK CITY DEFENCES.

The Importance and the Danger of New York-The Present Condition of One Forts-What Can Be and What Should Be Done-The Earthworks Needed on Long Island, &c., &c.

The peculiar relations between our government and that of England have become a matter of serious concerns with all classes. The complications which have arised, and will arise, between this country and Englacid, in regard to the question of cotton and of an effective block-ade, should induce the government to see to it that we are prepared for any emergency. To avert a war we should be prepared for it. Workness invites and strength discourages an attack. In this case "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure " The approach of a powerful British fleet to our waters, and the transthat the crisis is imminent. Our preparations for it, therefore, should be immediate.

During the present age war is generally confined to at tacks upon large cities. The great seaports—the centrest of wealth and population, the seats of commercial power—these are the volumerable points of nations, and these are the points attacked. Conquests of territory are not considered necessary or feasible. If the large cities are conquered the country submits. There the attack will he made, and there it will have to be repalled. It is true that this country could never be subjugated. It is invin-cible. If the federal government were destroyed by a fereign Power the several states would each carry on the war by itself. Like a snake cut to pieces, each separate links would have a vitality of its own. For the purposes of war, however, the capture of our large cities would decide the fate of the nation. Nay, the capture of New York alone would settle the question, and bring us to terms with the enemy. This metropolis is the capital, the heart, the life of the nation, and if it were taken and held, we might fight on, but we could not fight successfully. Capture Paris, and France yields solve upon Lun-don, and England submits; take New York, and ther United States must be considered conquered point of view the defence of New York is a national necessity, and its safety a matter of national con-cern. Here, if anywhere, the enemy will have to be met, and this city will be forced to measure the strength of its defensive works against the vast resources, the science, the skill, the immerse armament of the enemy.

THE DIPANCES OF NEW YORK. In view, then, of the importance of New York, let us see what its present defences are. They consist of the dition, the position of which may be seen by reference to the accompanying man .-

Fort Tompkins, Staten Island—Just begun, situated on ne negamble, and Pass telegraphy of the Color of the Col

(c) Fort Hamilton—Several 32 pounders mounted, but all would be condemned if inspected.

(b) Fort Wood, Bedlee's Island-Mest of the gans disnounted and few serviceable.

Fort Infayette-Midway between Fortz Rechmond and Hamilton, about 400 yards from Long Island snore-A (i) Fort Schuyler-No ermament.

(c) Fort Columbus, Governor's Island-Well armed with old style guns. (c) Custle William, Governor's Island-Full armament

of good guns. (f) Fort on Sandy Hook-Works in progress.

(g) Fort on Willett's Point - Land bought, but work not yet begun. (a) Breastworks and powder magazine on Elie' Island.
Of these defences none are competely garrisoned.
Forts Lafayette, Columbus, Wood, Hamilton and Castle

William only have any armaments, and these, with the exception of the latter, not complete ones. Forts Schoy-ler and Richmond, though the most formidable of the whole array, are without any guns whatever, and the remainder of the list are only forts in embryo or in

It is evident, therefore, that New York is at present most inadequately defended, and could be easily at troked and destroyed by such a fleet as England could serd. But, further than this, the government Board of Engineers have decided that even if all the forte named were complete and armed with modern wespens, the city would still be far from impregnable when the forces which Ergiand could send against it are considered.

What is needed is a system of defences so complete that it shall discourage an attack, as Gibraitar does, by its very impregnability. The approaches to the harbor should be hermetically scaled. No spot should be left where a vessel, attempting to enter, should not be under our fire. The government engineers have batteries sufficient to concentrate the are of It is needless to say that such batteries do not now exist

Major Barnard, in his report to the Secretary of War, (1869) holds that besides Forts Richmond and Tompkins. on the Staten Island side of the Narrows, a casemated battery (already begun) should be erected south of Fort tended along the shore; that, on the Long Island shore, Hamilton, and that Fort Lafayette should be completely remodelled. These would constitute a series of

terior defences on Bedice's and Governor's lelands, Major Barnard says that a battery is needed on Robbins Reef. (s) raking the Narrows, and preventing the passes Staten Island, by commanding the outlets of the Kills This latter battery could be assisted in time of war by temporary earthworks (r).

To guard against the disembarkation of an enemy at

Gravesend Bay, a battery is needed at Coney Island (v).
This and the proposed battery (surveys for which have been made) at Fort Richmond, will sweep the bay. At present troops could land on the outer beach of Coney Island and retain communication with Halifax, Bermuds and England by means of the Fourteen Foot and East any forts now built, and the beach itself is hidden and protected by sand bills. For extreme outer defences we have the work at Sandy

Hook, (f) which, when completed, will prevent the ene my's ships from occupying the outer bay, but will not pro. approaches a battery is needed at West Banks, com-manding the lesser entrances, and one on Romer's Shoals, if it can be erected, guarding the Swash and the

The cost of these works would be six or eight millions of dollars, and Major Barnard recommended, in 1869, that they should be immediately begun. If they were d necessary then, how To build them all, or even to begin them all, would seem direct attention for the present, therefore, only to work

SHOULD BE DONE IMMEDIATELY. The works now in progress should be pushed for, ward as fast as possible. Those along the Narrows and at Sandy Hook should be especially attended to; also those commanding Gravecend Bay. At this bay a British

force was landed during the Revolutionary war, and defeating General Washington, marched upon and cap tured New York. During the war of 1812 a similar has ing was designed and expected, and a large body of our militia was called out to defeat it. It may be again anticipated in case of war. 2. The forts ready for armaments about immediately supplied, and all the should be armed with columbiads,

cannon and modern gune, in exchange for their armaments. To prepare the guns, gun car and to drill men properly to work the guns, mon hs will be required, and the sooner the gun the better.

many experienced privates of the regu been forced, in Texas and elsewhere not to fight against the rebels. employed to drill volunteers They are all active, experie valuable in such a school teers in camp, and from